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PETER TATE

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CALLIOPE PECTORALIS; *(Gould).*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

CALLIOPE PECTORALIS, *Gould.*

Call. vertice, corporeque summo, intensè cinereis; lineâ albâ latâ a naribus supra oculos transeunte; loro, lineâ infra-oculari, plumis auricularibus, pectoreque nigerrimis; gutture splendidè coccineo; alis fuscis; ventre, crissoque albis; lateribus cinereis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis intensè fuscis, reliquis mediam partem fuscam, basalem, apicalemque albas habentibus; rostro pedibusque fuscis.

Long. tot. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.*; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, $2\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Crown of the head and all the upper surface deep grey; a broad stripe of white passes from the nostrils over each eye; space between the bill and the eye, line under the eye, ear-coverts and chest deep black; throat rich scarlet; wings brown; belly and under tail-coverts white; flanks grey; two centre tail-feathers deep brown; the remainder brown in the centre with their basal half and tips white; bill and legs brown.

Calliope pectoralis, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837.

One of the few genera I found it necessary to characterize during the progress of my work on the Birds of Europe was that of *Calliope*, which was established for the reception of the *Accentor Calliope* of Temminck, to which genus, in my opinion, that bird had no immediate relation, and I conceive that the propriety of this separation is strengthened by the recent addition of the present elegant species, which has lately been sent from the Himalaya. One of the most important differences in this new species consists in the presence of the white markings of the basal portion of the tail-feathers, a circumstance which, together with some other particulars, tends much to show its close relationship to the birds forming the *Saxicoline* tribe, while in the markings of its throat it has a near affinity to the Blue-throated Warbler, genus *Cyanecula*, Briss.

I possess a single specimen of this beautiful bird, which is the only one I have ever seen.

Habitat Himalaya Mountains.

The Plate represents the bird of the natural size in different positions.



CURSORIUS RUFUS; *(Gould)*.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

CURSORIUS RUFUS, *Gould.*

Curs. fronte castaneo-rufo; occipite griseo, fasciâ albâ cincto; hâc suprà et infrà lineâ angustâ nigrâ marginatâ; nuchâ rufescente; corpore summo rufescenti-brunneo; gulâ albidâ; pectore pallidè-fulvo, hoc colore in fasciam ventralem nigram mergente; abdomine posteriore, crissoque albis; remigibus primariis nigris; secundariis albis; prymno rectricibusque caudæ ad basin brunneo-griseis, harum duabus intermediis notâ nigrâ apicali, externis ferè albis, reliquis plùs minùsve ad apicem albis, nec non nigrâ maculâ griseum colorem cingente; rostro nigro; digitis nigrescentibus; tarsis albido-flavis.

Long. tot. 9 *unc.*; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *alæ*, $5\frac{1}{4}$; *caudæ*, 2; *tarsi*, 3.

Forehead chestnut red; occiput grey, bounded by a line of white, which is externally margined with black; back of the neck and all the upper surface and breast rufous brown, passing into black on the centre of the belly; throat white; hinder part of the belly and vent white; primaries black; secondaries tipped with white, forming a bar across the wing; bill black; tarsi yellowish white; toes darker.

Cursorius rufus, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part IV. 1836, p. 81.

This new species of *Cursorius* is a native of the islands of the Indian Ocean, but from what particular locality I have not been able to ascertain. In size it is directly intermediate between *Cursorius Temminckii* and *Cursorius Asiaticus,* to both of which species it is very closely allied; but it differs from either in the rich rufous colouring of the upper surface of the body, in the triangular mark of grey on the occiput, in the band of white which passes obliquely across the wings, and in not possessing a band of white across the rump, as is the case with *Cursorius Asiaticus.*

The figure is of the natural size.



IANTHOCINCLA PHŒNICEA; *(Gould.)*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

IANTHOCINCLA PHŒNICEA, *Gould.*

Ian. vertice, corpore suprà et infrà, nec non humeris intensè olivaceo-fuscis; lineâ supra-oculari nigrâ, notâ infra-oculari, plumisque auricularibus sanguineis. Alæ primariis secundariisque externè coccineo marginatis, illis per totam longitudinem, his per dimidium apicale solummodò, ad basin namque cinereis nigrisque; pogoniis omnium internis nigrescenti-fuscis, rectricibus caudæ suprà intensè fuscis; at infrà, et ad apicem, æque ac crissa, igneo-aurantiacis, apicibus caudæ pallidioribus. Rostro pedibusque intensè fuscis.

Long. tot. $8\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.*; *rostri*, 1; *alæ*, $3\frac{1}{4}$; *caudæ*, 4; *tarsi*, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Crown of the head, all the upper and under surface, including the shoulders, dark olive brown; over each eye a stripe of black; feathers beneath the eye and the ear-coverts blood red; primaries and secondaries margined externally with rich scarlet, the former for the whole of their length, the latter for half their length from the tip, their basal portions being grey and black, and forming a bar half across the wing; the internal webs of all these feathers blackish brown; tail deep brown above; beneath, together with the under tail-coverts and the tips of all the tail-feathers, fiery orange, the tips being the palest; bill and feet deep brown.

Ianthocincla phœnicea, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837.

The high lands of India would appear to constitute nearly the sole habitat of the peculiar race of Thrushes to which I have given the name of *Ianthocincla*. A single specimen of the present beautiful species formed part of a collection made in the Himalaya, and is in all probability unique. It has all the peculiar markings of the wings and tail, which is found to adorn the typical examples of the genus; but in no species that I have yet had an opportunity of examining has the colouring been so vivid, nor with so bright a hue of the under surface of the tail; while the extremely short, round, and concave form of the wings is in strict accordance with the type of the genus, viz. *Ianthocincla squamata*.

Habitat Himalaya Mountains.

The Plate represents the bird of the natural size in two different positions.



LYNCORNIS MACROTIS; *(Gould).*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

LYNCORNIS MACROTIS.

Lync. vertice intensè castaneo, nigro irrorato, necnon parcè maculato; gulâ, facie, plumisque auricularibus nigrescenti-fuscis, castaneo irroratis; inter gulam pectusque annulo, anticè albo, apud nucham in cervinum transeunte; dorso, pectoreque saturatè nigrescenti-fuscis, castaneo obscurè notatis; abdominis plumis saturatè nigrescenti-fuscis, cervino largè marginatis; scapularibus cervinis nigro irregularitèr ornatis; alis saturatè nigrescenti-fuscis, fasciis castaneis ferè obsoletis notatis; caudâ nigrescenti-fuscâ, cervino irroratâ et fasciatâ; rostro pedibusque fuscis.

Long. tot. 12 *unc.*; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $10\frac{5}{8}$; *tail*, $7\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Crown of the head deep chestnut, minutely freckled with black, several of the feathers having a central spot of the same colour; throat, face, and ear-coverts blackish brown, minutely freckled with deep chestnut brown; a ring of white separates the throat and chest and passes into buff on the back of the neck; back and chest deep blackish brown, with obscure marks of chestnut; the feathers of the abdomen and under surface deep blackish brown, largely margined with buff; scapularies fawn colour, irregularly marked and spotted with black; wing deep blackish brown, with nearly obsolete bands of chestnut; tail deep blackish brown, freckled and banded with deep fawn colour; bill and feet brown.

Caprimulgus macrotis, Vigors, in Proc. Comm. of Sci. and Corr. of Zool. Soc. Part I. 1830—31, p. 97.

This species was first described by Mr. Vigors several years since, as the *Caprimulgus macrotis*. It was received from Manilla, and was presented by Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., to the Zoological Society, of whose collection it now forms a part. The specimen from which my drawing was taken is the only example that has come under my notice; it is less in all its proportions than *Lyncornis cerviniceps*, and also differs in the much darker tints of its plumage, particularly on the crown of the head, back and chest.

The figure is of the natural size.



LYNCORNIS TEMMINCKII; *(Gould.)*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

LYNCORNIS TEMMINCKII, *Gould.*

Lync. vertice cinerescenti-fusco, nigro exilitèr fasciato, et apud plumarum apicem maculato ; gulâ castaneo nigroque fasciatâ ; annulo collum circumdante, anticè albo, posticè cervino ; capitis penicillis, brevibus, nigris ; pectore nigrescente, castaneo maculato ; dorso, castaneo, cervino, maculisque nigris, ornato ; remigibus alarum nigrescenti-fuscis, castaneo obsoletè fasciatis ; abdomine pallidè cervino, plumis singulis ad basin nigris ; caudâ fuscâ, castaneo interruptè fasciatâ ; rostro pedibusque fuscis.

Long. tot. $10\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.* ; *rostri,* $1\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ,* 8 ; *caudæ,* $5\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi,* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Crown of the head greyish brown, minutely barred with black, many of the feathers having a black spot at the apex; throat barred with rich chestnut and black; round the neck a collar, which is white anteriorly, and buff posteriorly; egrets short and black; chest blackish, freckled with chestnut; back ornamented with tints of chestnut and fawn, spotted and irregularly freckled with black; quills blackish brown, with nearly obsolete bars of chestnut; under-surface pale buff mingled with black, which latter colour occupies the base of each feather; tail brownish black, with interrupted bars of chestnut; bill and feet brown.

Lyncornis Temminckii, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

This species I had named *Lyncornis collaris* in my MS., and my friend M. Temminck has recently sent me a specimen under the name of *imberbis*; now as the term *collaris* is applicable to every species of the genus, and the term *imberbis* equally so, I have considered it best to rescind both these specific appellations, and to substitute in their place that of *Temminckii*, thus dedicating the species to my excellent friend.

This appears to be a much more abundant species than the two preceding; I have several examples in my own collection. It is a native of Borneo.

The figure is of the natural size.



NUMIDA VULTURINA: (*Hardw.*)

NUMIDA VULTURINA, *Hardw.*

Num. capite, gulâ colloque superiore plumis egentibus, pilis attamèn nigris adspersis ad collum longioribus; nuchâ plumis lanuginosis fuscis crebrè vestitâ; collo inferiore plumis elongatis lanceolatisque ornato, singulis strigam albam centralem ostendentibus; hanc lineâ sordidè nigrâ et albo irroratâ, cingente, margineque exteriore cœruleo; plumis dorsi superioris has simulantibus, latioribus attamèn, strigâ albâ centrali angustiore, guttisque parvulis albis in lineam nigram obliquè currentibus; alarum tectricibus, dorso, uropygio, caudâ, tectricibus caudæ, crissoque, cum femoribus, nigrescenti-fuscis, guttis rotundatis crebrè ornatis singulis nigro circumdatis, intervallis guttis parvulis sordidè albis irroratis; primariis fuscis, pogoniis externis apicibusque guttis sordidè albis ornatis; secundariis nigrescenti-fuscis, pogoniis externis lineis albis imperfectis tribus longitudinalitèr notatis; pogoniis internis seriem triplicem guttarum albarum ostendentibus; pectore lateribusque abdominis metallicè cœruleis; abdomine medio nigro; lateribus sordidè rosaceis guttis albis nigro-cinctis crebrè notatis; rostro sordidè rubro; pedibus fuscis.

Long. tot. 18 *unc.*; *rostri*, 2; *alæ*, 11; *caudæ*, $5\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Head, throat, and upper part of the throat destitute of feathers but besprinkled with hairs of a black colour, which are longest on the neck; nape thickly clothed with short velvet-like brown feathers; lower part of the neck ornamented with long lanceolate and flowing feathers, which have a broad stripe of white down the centre, to which on each side succeeds a line of dull black, finely dotted with white, and margined with fine blue; feathers of the anterior part of the back of a similar form, but broader and with a narrower line of white down the centre, and with the minute white dots disposed in irregular and obliquely transverse lines; wing-coverts, back, rump, tail, upper and under tail-coverts and thighs blackish brown, ornamented with numerous round and irregular spots of white surrounded with circles of black, the intermediate spaces filled with very minute dots of dull white; primaries brown with light shafts and spots of brownish white on the outer web, and the tips of the inner; secondaries brownish black, with three imperfect lines of white disposed lengthwise on the outer web, and three rows of irregular spots of white on the inner web; breast and sides of the abdomen beautiful metallic blue; centre of the abdomen black; flanks dull pink with numerous spots of white surrounded with circles of black; bill brownish red; feet brown.

Numida vulturina, Hardw., in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part II. 1834. p. 52.

The Guinea Fowls, as they are familiarly termed, constitute one of the most isolated groups among the *Gallinaceæ*; five or six species are now known, all of which are from Africa.

Independently of the chaste and delicately spotted markings which adorn the whole of this tribe, the neck of the present species is ornamented by a ruff of lanceolate flowing plumes, which new feature, as well as the head being entirely devoid of fleshy appendages, render it conspicuously different from all its congeners. We are not able to furnish any account of its history, further than that our figure is taken from an example, in all probability unique, forming a part of the collection of the United Service Museum, to which it was presented by Captain Probyn. It is certainly one of the most noble birds that has been discovered for some years, and we indulge in the hope that the period may not be far distant when we shall become better acquainted with the species, and that living individuals may even become denizens of our menageries and farmyards, where it would doubtless thrive equally as well as its allied congener, which is so familiar to all and whose original stock is still found in a wild state in the part of Africa which the present lovely species is supposed to inhabit.

Habitat Western Africa.

The figure is of the natural size.



NYCTIBUS PECTORALIS; *(Gould)*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

NYCTIBIUS PECTORALIS, *Gould.*

Nyct. alis caudâque haud albo fasciatis; fronte nigrescenti-fusco; plumis nonnullis, et præcipuè cistulis superciliaribus badio alboque terminatis; nuchâ dorsoque cinerescenti-fuscis, lineis nigris ornatis; scapularibus cinereo, fusco, nigroque pictis; humeris intensè fuscis; vittâ nigrâ a mandibulâ inferiore ad plumas auriculares excurrente; gulâ, corporeque subtùs cinereo brunneoque pictis, pectore nigro largè notato; abdomineque nigro irregularitèr fasciato; primariis intùs fuscis, irregularitèr brunneo fasciatis notatisque, externè cinereo fuscoque fasciatis. Caudâ fuscâ, nigrescente et cinereo intermixtis transversim fasciatâ; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.

Long. tot. $12\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.*; *rostri,* $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ,* $9\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ,* $7\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi,* $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Wings and tail without any large white bar; forehead blackish-brown, some of the feathers slightly tipped with buff and white, particularly those of the elevated tufts which arise before each eye; back of the neck and back greyish brown, each feather with a fine black mark down the centre; scapularies mingled grey, brown and black, the latter colour in large patches and occupying the tips of the feather; upper surface of the shoulder deep blackish brown; under-surface the same, spotted with white; a black mark or band passes beneath the under mandible and ends at the ear-coverts; throat and all the under-surface finely mottled with light gray and light brown; the chest having large blotches of black running down the middle, and a crescent-shaped irregular band of the same crossing the upper part of the abdomen; primaries brown on their inner webs with obscure, indistinct blotches and irregular bands of lighter brown, their external webs obscurely banded with light grey and brown; all the tail-feathers brown, crossed with obscure, broad, arrow-headed, mottled bars of blackish brown and grey; bill and feet blackish brown.

Nyctibius pectoralis, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

This species inhabits the northern parts of Brazil. It is nearly allied to *Caprimulgus Jamaicensis,* but is much less in all its admeasurements; it is also allied to, but differs from the *Caprimulgus longicaudatus* of Spix.

The figures are of the natural size.



ORTYX PLUMIFERA; *(Gould).*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould. *Printed by C. Hullmandel.*

ORTYX PLUMIFERA, *Gould.*

Ort. capite, nuchâ, pectoreque intensè cinereis; plumis duabus gracilibus et subpendentibus e vertice nigris; gulâ intensè castaneâ ad latera lineâ albâ circumdatâ, infra oculos notâ nigrâ; loro sordidè albo; corpore superiore olivaceo-fusco; rectricibus caudæ fuscis nigro irroratis; alæ primariis brunneis, pogoniis externis, pallidioribus; abdominis lateribus intensè castaneis; suprà lineâ albâ marginatis; infrà fasciis nigris atque albis ornatis; abdomine medio crissoque castaneis; rostro nigro; pedibus pallidi-brunnescentibus.

Long. tot. $9\frac{3}{4}$ *unc.*; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ* $5\frac{1}{4}$; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{6}{8}$.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, and chest deep ash grey; a plume consisting of two long slender arched feathers rising from the vertex of the head, black; throat deep chestnut, bounded on the sides by a line of white, and immediately under the eye by a small patch of black; space between the bill and the eye dirty white; all the upper surface olive brown; tail-feathers brown freckled with a darker tint; primaries brown margined with a lighter tint; sides and abdomen deep chestnut, the outer line of feathers above being edged with white; on each side of the abdominal line the feathers are strongly and elegantly marked with alternate bands of black and white.

The female or young male differs from the adult male in being less in size, in having the plumage less bright, and in having the plumes on the crown of the head considerably shorter.

Ortyx plumifera, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V. 1837.

Having been always particularly interested with this New World group, it was with almost inexpressible pleasure that I hailed the arrival of this lovely species of Ortyx, three specimens of which formed a part of the ornithological collection of the late Mr. David Douglas, which collection was forwarded to England shortly after his lamentable death and was finally consigned to the Museum of the Zoological Society of London; and it is to the Council of that Society that I am indebted for permission to figure this species in the present work.

Had the gentleman who procured this valuable addition to our ornithological stores been permitted to return to his native land, we should doubtless have been put in possession of some details respecting its history, which deficiency I am unable to supply; and in all probability a considerable period will elapse before another equally intrepid traveller and enthusiastic naturalist will, solely for the love of science, risk his life in pursuit of the unknown treasures of the little-explored regions of California, of which this bird is a native.

The plumed crests with which all the members of this group are ornamented is in no instance so much developed as in the present species, in which this peculiar character would appear to have reached its maximum; and if we may be allowed to conjecture, other species will yet be discovered in which the crest-feathers will not be so long nor assume so narrow and lanceolate a form.

In their habits, manners, and food the members of this group closely assimilate to the Quails and Partridges of the Old World, but differ from them in possessing the power of perching on trees, which they are constantly in the habit of doing.

Habitat California.

The figures are of the natural size.



TODUS MULTICOLOR; *(Gould)*.

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould

Printed by C. Hullmandel

TODUS MULTICOLOR.

Tod. fronte et loro flavis ; corpore superiore plumisque auricularibus viridibus ; ad basin mandibulæ inferioris lineâ albâ oriente, et per semiunciam, in genis currente ; infra hanc notâ cœruleâ latera colli tegente, gulamque ferè cingente ; gulâ splendidè coccineâ ; pectore abdomineque medio cinerascenti-albis, hoc colore in coccineum ad latera transeunte ; crisso sulphureo ; rostro pallidè fusco ; tarsis flavescenti-fuscis.

Long. tot. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.* ; *rostri,* $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ,* $1\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ,* $1\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi,* $\frac{5}{8}$.

Forehead and space between the bill and the eye yellow ; all the upper surface and the ear-coverts green ; a stripe of white commences at the base of the lower mandible and extends for half an inch down the neck ; this mark is succeeded by a patch of bright blue, which is widened so as nearly to surround the lower part of the throat, which is bright crimson ; chest and centre of the abdomen greyish white, passing into scarlet on the flanks ; under tail-coverts sulphur yellow ; bill light brown ; legs yellowish brown.

Todus multicolor, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837.

I am unable to state the precise locality from whence this beautiful species was received : it has been for some years in the Museum of the Zoological Society of London, and formed a part of the extensive collection presented to that Society by N. A. Vigors, Esq., but has never before been characterized as distinct from *Todus viridis.* Of this peculiar form, distinguished by a bright scarlet throat, I am acquainted with three distinct species.

The present bird may be distinguished from the others, by the diversity of colours, more particularly by the yellow mark between the bill and the eye, and by the bright blue mark on each side of the neck. It is also smaller than *Todus viridis* in all its proportions.

The sexes of this group do not offer any external difference in the markings. Their food consists of insects of various kinds, particularly spiders. They incubate in holes in the earth. They inhabit exclusively the islands of the West Indies, and the adjacent part of the South American continent.

I have given two figures of the bird of the natural size.



AMBLYPTERUS ANOMALUS; *(Gould).*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J. & E. Gould | *Printed by C. Hullmandel*

Genus AMBLYPTERUS, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Rostrum *debile et elongatum.* Nares *elevatæ et rotundatæ.* Rictus *setis robustis instructus, rostro longioribus.* Alæ *truncatæ; remigibus externis sextis ferè æqualibus et falcatis; remigibus secundo, tertio, quarto ad externum pogonium emarginatis, septimo, octavo, nono ad apices elongatis et attenuatis, decimo abruptè brevi; secondariis brevissimis, rotundatis, tertiariisque elongatis, conditis.* Cauda *brevissima et quadrata.* Pedes *ambulatorii.* Tarsi *elongati, graciles, squamis indistinctis anticè et posticè fasciati; digito intermedio longissimo et gracillimo; digitis lateralibus brevibus et æqualibus; digito postico parvo, debili et libero; unguibus elongatis, ungue medio pectinato.*

AMBLYPTERUS ANOMALUS, *Gould.*

Amb. summo capite, corpore suprà, et alis cinereo-fuscis, singulis plumis nigro irregularitèr sparsis et maculatis; primariis nigris, ad bases rubrescenti-cervinis, ad apices albis; secondariis cervinis, nigrescenti-fusco irregularitèr fasciatis; rectricibus caudæ cervinis, nigrescenti-fusco irregulariter fasciatis et maculatis; duabus centralibus cinereo-fuscis; gutture, pectore, et abdomine ad partem superiorem nigrescenti-fuscis, singulis plumis cervino maculatis; abdomine imo pallidè cervino, singulis plumis nigrescenti-fusco transversìm fasciatis; rostro fusco; pedibus pallidè fuscis.

Long. tot. $6\frac{3}{4}$ *unc.*; *rostri,* 1; *alæ,* $5\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ,* 3; *tarsi,* $\frac{7}{8}$.

A pale fawn-coloured stripe from the nostrils over each eye; crown of the head, back, and wings greyish brown; the centre of each feather irregularly dashed and spotted with black; primaries black, with the basal portion reddish fawn colour, and the tips white; secondaries fawn colour, irregularly barred with blackish brown, the tips being paler; two centre tail-feathers greyish brown, irregularly barred and speckled with blackish brown; the remainder of the feathers fawn colour, irregularly barred with blackish brown, and speckled on the intermediate spaces with the same colour, the whole largely tipped with light fawn; throat, chest, and upper part of the abdomen blackish brown, each feather on the chest having a longitudinal stripe of fawn down the centre, the whole minutely speckled with fawn; lower part of the abdomen light fawn colour, each feather transversely barred with blackish brown; bill brown; feet light brown.

Amblypterus anomalus, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837, p. 105.

A SINGLE specimen of this truly anomalous Goat-sucker forms part of the collection of the British Museum; it is the only one I have ever seen, and is, I believe, entirely new to science.

The only information I have been able to obtain respecting it is, that Mr. J. E. Gray purchased the specimen above mentioned from a collection of skins at Liverpool, which were said to be from Demerara.

The figure is of the natural size.



BATRACHOSTOMUS AURITUS; *(Gould)*

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould

Printed by C. Hullmandel

Genus BATRACHOSTOMUS, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Rostrum *latius, ac magis depressum quam in genere* Podargus *dicto, (cui generi hoc approximat) culmine minùs carinato.* Nares *tubulares, transversìm positæ et penicillis tectæ. Oculi supernè cute nudâ latè marginati, et cristulis plumosis, alterâ superciliari, alterâ infra-oculari, posticè spectantibus instructi.* Alæ *quam in* Podargo *longiores, remigibus quarto, quinto, sexto et septimo longissimis et inter se ferè æqualibus.* Cauda *mediocris et rotundata.* Tarsi *digitique non tantum breviores sed debiliores quam in* Podargo *; tarsi anticè per dimidium plumosi.*

BATRACHOSTOMUS AURITUS.

MAS. *Batr. capite dorsoque superiore castaneis, lineis, guttisque irregularibus cervinis, fuscisque, ornatis; torque nuchali cervino; tectricibus alæ saturatè castaneis, nigro, notisque triangularibus stramineis ornatis; primariis saturatè fuscis, rufo irregularitèr fasciatis apicibus rufis; scapularibus rufescentibus, singulis plumis nigro ad apicem guttatis; secondariis caudâque rufo-castaneis, lineis pallidioribus nigrescente marginatis, fasciatis; fasciis caudæ nigro adspersis; dorso imo fusco, rufo nigroque fasciato, cristulâ superciliari fusco, stramineoque pictâ; cristulâ infra-oculari rufescente, plumarum marginibus externis stramineis; gulâ pectoreque rufo-fuscis, illâ, colore pallidiore, necnon nigro, fasciatâ; hôc stramineo fasciato; abdomine cervino, colore pallidiore fasciato, plumis nonnullis nigro ad apicem guttatis; rostro ad basin flavo, ad apicem rufo-fusco; pedibus aurantiacis.*

FŒM. VEL MAS JUN. *Differt solummodò plumis plus griseo lavatis, præcipuè scapularibus, torque nuchali pallidiore, plumarum apicibus cervinis nigro irregularitèr cinctis.*

Long. tot. 16 *unc.*; *rostri* ab angulo oris ad apicem, $2\frac{1}{2}$, latitudo, $2\frac{3}{8}$; *alæ*, $11\frac{1}{4}$; *caudæ*, $8\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{7}{8}$.

MALE. Head, and upper part of the back chestnut brown, each feather crossed by several irregular, reddish cream-coloured bars, which are bounded on each side with narrow lines of dark brown, the intermediate spaces being sprinkled with the same colour; feathers of the back of the neck largely tipped with reddish cream colour, forming a broad crescent round the back of the neck; wing coverts dark chestnut brown, irregularly rayed with black, each feather terminated with a triangular, cream-coloured mark, which is bounded on each of its upper sides with a patch of black, the extremity of each of these feathers having a spatulate recurved form; primaries dark brown, passing into reddish brown at the tip, and crossed by irregular bars of the reddish brown, which latter colour, especially on the inner webs, is sprinkled with blackish brown; scapularies the same, but with rufous tint pervading the whole, and each feather with a circular spot of black at the extremity of the stem; secondaries and tail reddish chestnut, each feather crossed by broad bars of a lighter tint, which are bounded on each side with a line of blackish brown, and those on the tail sprinkled with the same colour; lower part of the back dark brown, crossed by bars of reddish brown, which are bounded with black; tuft above the eye mottled brown and cream colour, that beneath the eye reddish brown with the outer webs cream colour; throat and chest rufous brown, the former crossed by indistinct bars of a lighter tint and black, and the latter by bars of cream colour which assume a spatulate form on the tips of some of the feathers, and give a spotted appearance to this part; the remainder of the under surface pale reddish fawn, crossed with indistinct bars of a still lighter tint, some of the feathers having a small spot of black near the tip; bill yellow at the base, passing into reddish brown at the tip; feet orange yellow.

FEMALE OR YOUNG MALE. Less in size; similar in the character of its colouring, but the whole of the upper and under surface strongly tinged with grey, especially on the scapularies; the nuchal collar much paler, with the cream-coloured tips of the feathers bounded both above and below with a broad irregular line of black.

Podargus auritus, App. to Mem. of Sir T. S. Raffles, p. 652. Vig. & Horsf. in Griffith's Transl. of Cuv. An. Kingd., vol. 2. Pl. IV. p. 114.

WE are indebted to the researches of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles for our knowledge of this very singular species. It is a native of Sumatra, Malacca, &c., and was first described in the Appendix to Lady Raffles' Memoir of her distinguished husband; but nothing whatever is known as to its habits or economy.

The figures are of the natural size.



EURYLAIMUS (*CROSSODERA*) DALHOUSIÆ. (*Jameson*).

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

Genus CROSSODERA.

CHARACTERES GENERICI

Ut in Eurylaimo, *at formâ graciliore, rostro angustiore et compressiusculo, alis brevioribus; caudâ elongatâ, et gradatâ.*

EURYLAIMUS (*CROSSODERA*) DALHOUSIÆ, *James.*

Frillnecked Eurylaimus.

Cross. capite nigro, notâ in vertice, alterâ in occipite, et tertiâ in mediis alis, splendidè et metallicè cæruleis, penicillâ, elongatâ, et flavescenti-viridi, ad utrumque latus occipitis; facie lineâ flavescenti-viridi cinctâ; fimbriâ plumosâ flavâ albâ marginatâ a gutture tendente, collumque cingente; corpore intensè-viridi, alarum primariis nigrescenti-fuscis, rectricibus caudæ intermediis viridi lavatis; rostro nigrescenti-olivaceo, culmine marginibusque flavis tarsis brunnescenti-olivaceis.

Long. tot. 10 *unc.*; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, 1.

A large patch on the crown of the head, another on the occiput, and a third on the centre of the wing of fine metallic blue; the remainder of the head black, with the exception of a lengthened tuft on each side of the occiput of a yellowish green; a belt of feathers surrounds the face of greenish yellow; a full frill of yellow feathers edged with white extends from the throat and surrounds the neck; general plumage of the body fine deep green; quills blackish brown; two centre tail-feathers slightly washed with blue; bill blackish olive with the culmen and edges yellow; tarsi olive brown.

Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ, Jameson, in Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xviii. p. 389.
———————— Royle, Ill. of the Botany, &c. of the Himalaya Mountains, pl. 6.

In the first volume of the Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, I published figures and a description of a new species of *Eurylaimus*, under the specific appellation of *lunatus*, and gave a detailed account by way of Synopsis of all the species then on record: since that period the present very beautiful species has been made known to us. The first specimen was brought home by the Countess of Dalhousie, and was soon after dedicated to that lady by Professor Jameson, a figure also from the drawing of a native artist has been published in Mr. Royle's Illustrations of the Botany, &c., of the Himalaya Mountains above quoted.

We have had opportunities of examining several specimens, all of which were from those elevated and productive regions the Himalaya Mountains.

It is unquestionably the most splendid species of the genus, and differs from all its congeners not only in the more brilliant colouring of its plumage, great elegance of its form, but its larger size, and in its lengthened and graduated tail. It possesses a beautiful frill of silky feathers, which nearly surrounds the neck; two tufts also spring from above each eye, which from the more lengthened form of these feathers give the bird the appearance of having horns. These differences from the type of the genus have induced me to assign this bird provisionally as the type of a new genus, which I have named *Crossodera*, the value of which will however depend upon future observations, and upon other specimens possessing similar characters being discovered.

Nothing whatever is known of the habits and manners of this species, but insects and berries doubtless constitute its natural food.

Habitat. The Himalaya and Nepaul.

The figure is of the natural size.



LYNCORNIS CERVINICEPS, (Gould)

Genus LYNCORNIS, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Caput *penicillis elongatis (quasi auribus) instructum.* Rostrum *depressum et perdebile; rictu amplissimo, infra oculos tendente, setisque carente; naribus basalibus rotundatis, plumisque frontis obtectis.* Alæ *perlongæ, primariis rigidis, remige secundo longissimo.* Cauda *mediocris, æqualis, et, (sicut alæ,) notâ albâ carens.* Tarsi *breves, robusti, anticè, plumis ex parte, tecti.* Digiti *breves, ad basin membranâ conjuncti, laterales æquales; intermedii unguis pectinatus.*

LYNCORNIS CERVINICEPS, *Gould.*

Lync. vertice pallidè cervino, minutè nigro fasciato, plumis nonnullis notis nigris in medio ornatis; genis, plumisque auricularibus castaneis, nigro crebrè adspersis; penicillis capitis nigris; gulâ pectoreque nigrescenti-fuscis; lineâ albâ inter has partes dividente, dilutiore ad nucham, et in cervinum transeunte; abdomine cervino, plumis ad basin nigris; dorso alisque, cervino, castaneo, nigroque variegatis; primariis nigrescenti-fuscis, castaneo interruptè fasciatis; caudâ nigrescenti-fuscâ, cervino adspersâ, et interruptè, et latè fasciatâ.

Long. tot. $23\frac{1}{2}$ *unc.*; *rostri,* $1\frac{5}{8}$; *alæ,* 12; *caudæ,* $7\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi,* $\frac{3}{4}$.

Crown of the head light buff, minutely barred with black, several of the feathers having central spots of the same colour; sides of the face and ear-coverts chestnut, largely freckled with black; egrets black; throat and chest blackish brown, with a line of white dividing the chest and throat, and expanding upon the back of the neck, where it deepens into fawn colour; abdomen and under-surface buff, with the basal portion of each feather black; back and wings mottled with buff, chestnut, and black, the buff predominating along the scapularies and down the centre of the wing; primaries blackish brown, with interrupted bands of chestnut; tail blackish brown, with four or five broad, irregular bands of buff, the black interspaces marbled with buff; bill and feet brown.

Lyncornis cerviniceps, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

I HAVE never seen more than a single specimen of this truly beautiful Goat-sucker; and this I received seven years ago; it was said to be a native of China or the adjacent islands. I have selected it as the type of the genus *Lyncornis*, a minor group among the *Caprimulgidæ*, conspicuous for their large eyes, lengthened egrets, and great powers of flight. The analogy of this group to that of the horned owls is too palpable to escape observation; the irides of the members of this genus will in all probability prove to be either yellow or hazel. The species described above is in the collection of the Zoological Society.

The figure is of the natural size.



Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.

MICROURA SQUAMATA; (Gould).

Genus MICROURA, *Gould.*

Characteres Generici.

Rostrum *longitudine caput æquans, ferè rectum, acuminatum, gracile et lateralitèr compressum, gonyde levitèr incurvato.* Nares *basales lineares, et operculo tectæ.* Setæ *basales desunt.* Ales *brevissimæ, molles, concavæ, et rotundatæ, primariis, quartis, quintis, et sextis longissimis et inter se æqualibus.* Cauda *condita, mollis.* Tarsi *elongati, graciles, læves; digito posteriore, cum ungue, magno et robusto, digitumque medium quoad longitudinem æquante; digitis anterioribus gracilibus, et unguibus parvis instructis; digitis lateralibus brevioribus et æqualibus.* Plumæ *corporis, densæ, molles, et sericeæ.* Color *fuscus.*

MICROURA SQUAMATA, *Gould.*

Scaly-breasted Little-tail.

Mic. corpore superiore intensè fusco levitèr olivaceo tincto; lateribus capitis flavescente fusco guttatis nec non tectricibus alarum corporisque lateribus, at pallidiùs; gulâ, pectore, abdomineque fuscis singulis plumis albido marginatis, squamasque fingentibus, rostro intensè fusco, tarsis pedibusque brunnescenti-carneis.

In altero specimine margines plumarum gutturalium et abdominalium, qui in priore albidi, fulvum colorem ostendunt.

Long. tot. $3\frac{7}{8}$ *unc.*; *rostri*, $\frac{5}{8}$; *alæ*, $2\frac{3}{8}$; *tarsi*, 1.

General colour of the upper surface deep brown, slightly tinged with olive; sides of the head spotted with yellowish brown, as are also some of the wing-coverts and the flanks, but more faintly; feathers of the throat, chest, and belly dark brown edged with greyish white, giving to these parts a scaly appearance; bill dark brown; feet and legs light flesh brown.

In a second specimen the colouring is precisely the same, with the exception that those parts of the under-surface which are greyish white in the above are of a rich tawny brown.

Microura squamata, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837.

This curious little bird is almost tailless, this organ being so slightly developed that it consists of merely the rudiments of a few weak downy feathers scarcely one-fourth of an inch in length. Besides my own specimens, which were received from the Himalaya, I have examined two others from Nepâl, all of which were alike in the rudimentary nature of the tail-feathers; I am consequently led to believe that this character is permanent and have named it accordingly. The accompanying plate represents the bird in two different states of plumage, which in all probability are indicative of a difference of sex, as both specimens appear to have arrived at maturity and to have been preserved at the same time. The great length of its tarsi, and the rounded and concave form of its wings, at once indicate its partiality to the ground. Its plumage is thick, soft, and silky, a covering admirably adapted for an inhabitant of dense underwood, beneath the canopy of which it in all probability is an habitual resident.

The specimens from which the figures are taken have lately been added to the fine collection of the Zoological Society of London.

Habitat, the Himalaya Mountains and Nepâl.

The figures are of the natural size.



NYCTIDROMUS DERBYANUS; *(Gould)*

Genus NYCTIDROMUS, *Gould.*

Characteres Generici.

Rostrum *mediocre, ad basin latissimum, hiatu amplissimo, rictu setis elongatis instructo.* Nares *sub-basales, elevatæ, transversìm subovales, apertæ.* Alæ *mediocres, remige tertio cæteris præstante.* Cauda *elongata, ampla, subrotundata.* Tarsi *nudi, elongati, anticè scutellati.* Digitorum *externus et internus breves, intermedius elongatus, ungue pectinato; digitus posticus liber, parvus, et ungue parvulo instructus.*

NYCTIDROMUS DERBYANUS, *Gould.*

Nyct. fronte, vertice, nuchâ, et regione interscapulari cinerescentibus, minutissimè nigro punctatis; vertice et nuchâ lineâ irregulari nigrâ ornatis; genis, plumis auricularibus, mentoque rufo-fuscis, hôc obscurè nigro fasciato, lineâ cervinâ ab angulo oris; alæ tectricibus rufo, cervino, nigroque ornatis; primariis ad basin nigrescentibus, rufo fasciatis, in medio albis, ad apicem nigrescenti-fuscis; secondariis rufo fuscoque fasciatis; scapularibus rufis, nigrescenti punctatis et lineatis necnon cervino-marginatis; dorso imo, rectricibusque caudæ duabus intermediis sordidè cervinis, nigro punctatis, et obscurè fasciatis; rectrice externâ utrinque nigrâ, intùs albo marginatâ; reliquis albis; corpore subtùs cervino, fusco fasciato; pectore superiore plagâ albâ semidivisâ ornato; rostro pedibusque brunneis.

Long. tot. 12 *unc.*; *rostri*, $1\frac{3}{8}$; *alæ*, 7; *caudæ*, 7; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Forehead, top of the head, back of the neck, and space between the shoulders pale grey, minutely pencilled with black, and with an irregular mark of black from the top of the head along the back of the neck; sides of the face, ear-coverts, and chin rufous brown, the latter obscurely barred with black, a stripe of buff running from the angle of the mouth; wing-coverts mottled rufous, buff and black, each feather largely tipped with buff; base of the primaries black, banded with rufous, to which succeeds a central band of white, the remainder being brownish black; secondaries alternately with brown and rufous; scapularies rufous brown, freckled with black, bounded externally with blackish brown, and margined with buff; lower part of the back and central tail-feathers dirty buff, obscurely freckled and barred with blackish brown; outer tail-feather on each side black, with a white internal margin; the remaining tail-feathers white, under surface buff, barred with brown; a white semidivided gorget across the chest; bill and feet brown.

Nyctidromus Derbyanus, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

The members of this group are confined to South America; they run much on the ground, and are remarkable for the great dilatation of the base of the under maxillary bones. There are at least ten species of this peculiar form, among which has hitherto reigned the greatest confusion. The present bird, which I have reason to believe has been confounded with other proximate species, I venture to distinguish by the title of *Derbyanus*.

The figure is of the natural size, and is taken from a fine example kindly lent to me by the Earl of Derby.



Drawn on Stone by J. & E. Gould.

PARADOXORNIS FLAVIROSTRIS; *(Gould)*.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

Genus PARADOXORNIS, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Rostrum *altitudine longitudinem superans, ad basin vibrissis instructum: mandibulâ superiore valdè compressâ; culmine acuto, valdè arcuato; tomio edentulo, apicem versus valdè incurvo, ad basin producto: mandibulâ inferiore ad basin latâ, robustâ; tomio emarginato.* Nares *parvæ, rotundatæ, pone rostrum sitæ.* Alæ *breves, rotundatæ; remigibus quartâ, quintâ, et sextâ longioribus.* Cauda *mediocris, gradata.* Tarsi *robusti, læves.* Pedes *magni, subtùs lati: digitis magnis; halluce ungueque postico maximis.* Ptilosis *ampla, laxa.*

PARADOXORNIS FLAVIROSTRIS, *Gould.*

Yellow-billed Paradoxornis.

Par. arenaceo-brunneus, subtùs pallidior; capite nuchâque rufo-brunneis; auribus partim aterrimis; facie guttureque albis nigro variis, pectore nigro; rostris splendidè aurantiaco-flavis; pedibus cærulescentibus.

Long. tot. 8 *unc.*; *rostri*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Crown of the head, and back of the neck rich rufous brown; all the upper surface, wings, and tail sandy brown; face and throat white, mottled with black; part of the ear-coverts jet black; upper part of the chest greyish white clouded with black; under surface pale sandy brown; bill rich orange yellow; tarsi and feet bluish.

Paradoxornis flavirostris, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part IV. 1836. p. 17; and Magazine of Zool. and Bot. vol. 1. p. 62.

In the year 1836 I procured a single example of this anomalous bird, together with the *Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ*, and several other rare Himalayan species of a person who was not aware of the precise locality they were from. I believe that my specimen, which has been since added to the collection of the Zoological Society, is quite unique, and that no other bird even approaching it in form has yet been discovered: in its soft lax plumage, rounded wing, and tail, and powerful foot and tarsi, it offers a striking resemblance to the members of the genus *Pomatorhinus*; its arched and compressed bill, however, at once distinguishes it from that form: the situation of the nostrils, which are behind the bill, together with the stiff hairs which spring from the base of this organ, also serve to distinguish it from the *Pomatorhini*; but a knowledge of its habits and the examination of other allied species, which in all probability are yet to be discovered, will alone enable the ornithologist to determine its real situation in the natural system.

The figures are of the natural size.



PTEROGLOSSUS (*SELENIDERA*) GOULDII; (*Natt.*)

Drawn from Nature & on Stone by J & E. Gould.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

Genus SELENIDERA.

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Rostrum *brevius et crassius quàm in genere* Pteroglosso, *nec non cauda brevior est ratione ad magnitudinem corporis habitâ; inter sexus color differt, mare caput pectusque nigra habente; his partibus fœminâ castaneis; plumæ auriculares flavæ; lunulaque flava cervicem imum cingit. Ad hanc notam titula generica refert.*

PTEROGLOSSUS (*Selenidera*) GOULDII.

Ptero. summo capite, nuchâ, gutture, pectore, abdomineque nigris; plumis auricularibus aurantiaco-flavis ad apicem stramineis; fasciâ semilunari nuchali flavâ; dorso, alis, caudâque olivaceo-fuscis; hujus rectricibus sex intermediis apice castaneo; lateribus aurantiaco-flavis; femoribus castaneis, crisso coccineo, cute circa oculos viridi; rostri mandibulâ superiore nigrâ, apicem versus lividè corneâ, apice albo, fasciâque angustâ albâ ad basin; mandibulâ inferiore albâ fasciâ nigrâ, apiceque lividè corneo, pedibus plumbeis.

Fœmina differt partibus, quæ, in mare nigræ, in illâ castaneis, et lateribus plumisque auricularibus pallidioribus.

Long. tot. 11 *unc.*; *rostri*, $2\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ*, 5; *caudæ*, $4\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

MALE. Crown of the head, back of the neck, throat, chest, and centre of the abdomen jet black; ear-coverts orange yellow, passing into fine straw yellow at the apex; across the top of the back a semilunar mark of pale yellow; back, wings, and tail dark olive, the six centre feathers of the latter tipped with chestnut brown; flanks deep orange yellow; thighs chestnut; under tail-coverts scarlet, bare space round the eye green; upper mandible black, passing into greenish horn colour towards the tip; the latter and a narrow line surrounding the base white; under mandible white for three-fourths of its length from the base; an irregular band of black separates this from the tip which is white with a tinge of olive; feet lead colour.

FEMALE. Differs from the male in having all those parts which are black in that sex of a fine chestnut; and in the flanks and ear-coverts being of a paler tint.

Pteroglossus Gouldii, Natt. in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part V. 1837.

THIS species of Araçari having been made known to science since the completion of my Monograph of the Family, I take this opportunity of publishing figures of both sexes from specimens presented to the Zoological Society of London by M. Natterer, who procured them in the Brazils on the banks of the River Madeira, and who has been pleased to name them after myself at a meeting of the above Society on the 11th of April 1837. In its affinity the *Pteroglossus Gouldii* is very nearly allied to the *Pteroglossus maculirostris*, but differs from that species in being considerably less in all its proportions, in the single large patch of black on the upper mandible (which in *Ptero. maculirostris* is regularly marked with transverse oval-shaped spots), and in the more intense orange colouring of the sides of the body: I may add that these differences are found to be constant in the several examples of this species contained in M. Natterer's collection.

In the Introduction to my Monograph of this interesting group, the members of the family are thrown into sections, and I am now inclined to add to the best marked of these sections a generic, or at least a subgeneric name. The genus *Aulacorhynchus* having been very generally adopted, I take this opportunity of making a further subdivision of the family by separating from the true *Pteroglossi* (of which *Ptero. araçari* and *Ptero. pluricinctus* are typical examples,) the following species, viz. *Pteroglossus Gouldii, Ptero. maculirostris, Ptero. Nattereri, Ptero. Reinwardsii, Ptero. Langsdorffii,* and *Ptero. Culik,* under the generic name of *Selenidera.* The members of this minor group differ not only in the modifications of their structure, but are adorned with a different style of plumage, the sexes offering a decided contrast in their colouring, which is not the case with the true *Pteroglossi.*

They are distinguished by yellow ear-coverts, and a lunar-shaped band of the same colour across the lower part of the neck, to which latter peculiarity our subgeneric title alludes. The male also has the head, chest, and centre of the abdomen black, while the same parts in the female are chestnut brown.

The Plate represents a male and female of the natural size.



SEMEÏOPHORUS (MACRODIPTERYX?) VEXILLARIUS; *(Gould)*

Genus SEMEÏOPHORUS, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Characteres ut in genere Macrodipteryx *dicto, nisi quod remiges sextus, septimus, et octavus gradatìm elongati fiunt, usque ad nonum, qui his, sicut vexillum, præstat, barbasque fert per totam longitudinem.*

SEMEÏOPHORUS (*MACRODIPTERYX?*) VEXILLARIUS, *Gould.*

Semeïoph. capite, alarum tectricibus, dorso, scapularibusque longioribus nigris, cervino, rufoque adspersis; nuchâ, torque, castaneo ornatâ; scapularibus brevioribus nigrescenti-fuscis rufo irroratis, et extùs cervino late marginatis; alis nigrescenti-fuscis, primariis et ad basin, et apicem, secondariisque ad apicem albis; caudâ nigrescente, fusco, et cervino, necnon fasciis irregularibus nigris ornatâ; mento cinereo, et fusco, picto; gulâ sagittam albam ferente; pectore rufo, fuscoque ornato; abdomine cinerescenti-albo, fasciis nigrescentibus angustis crebrè notato; rostro pedibusque brunneis.

Long. tot. 10 *unc.*; *rostri*, 1; *alæ*, 28; *caudæ*, 5$\frac{5}{8}$; *tarsi*, 1.

Head, wing-coverts, back, and the longest of the scapularies black, mottled with buff and rufous; round the back of the neck an irregular collar of reddish chestnut; shortest of the scapularies brownish black sprinkled with rufous, and with a broad stripe of buff along their outer margin; wings blackish brown, the base and tips of the primaries and the tips of the secondaries white; tail mottled blackish brown and reddish buff, crossed by large blotches of blackish brown, forming a series of irregular bars; chin mottled grey and brown; in the centre of the throat an arrow-head-shaped mark of pure white; remainder of the throat and chest mottled rufous and dark brown; abdomen greyish white, crossed by numerous narrow bars of brownish black, fading off into greyish white without bars on the vent and under tail-coverts; bill and feet light brown.

Semeïophorus (Macrodipteryx?) vexillarius, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc. Part VI. 1838.

THE general structure of this species is precisely the same as that of the *Macrodipteryx Africanus*, Swains. and it doubtless represents that bird on the opposite side of the African continent; still, as the form of the wing is very different, I have ventured to propose for it a separate generic station, leaving future research to prove whether I have taken a correct view of the subject.

Little is known respecting this singular species further than that it inhabits the islands lying between those of Bourbon and Madagascar; that it is numerous on the shores of the Red Sea and in the Island of Scutra.

The figure is of the natural size.



